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TIONAL TRIBUNE.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS. The scene of this story of the war period is laid in the Southern Allegany Mountains. Henry Clay Pollock is a sturdy young mountaineer; his betrothed, Miriam Inrule, man-one of noted industry and thrift, who the daughter of Robert Inrule, one of the owned a good farm, well stocked, and who descendants of the men who penetrated dwelt in comfort on the product of the labor hardships and dangers, located home-

Col. Phea, a bitter secessionist and slaveholder, is enraged at their loyalty and the preacher's later public speeches, and the Sang-diggers, who come under

The wife of one of the leaders of the Sangdiggers, Bill Hoskins, seeks protection from her husband at the Inrules, and resides with them.

Pollock and others join Gen. Nelson's army at Camp Dick Robinson, in Ken-

The Inrules and Stornmont narrowly escape death at the hands of Rhea, for bridge

Gen. George H. Thomas takes command of Camp Dick Robinson. The rebel Gen. Zollicoffer makes an advance, and Pollock and his comrades are sent out to secure information. Pollock and his companions report, and a Union victory is won.

Capt. Sam Griggs, the former overseer and now military henchman of Col. Rhea, stables and cribs.

Pollock participates in the battle of Mill Bill Hoskins is brought by companions to the Inrules wounded and in a very humble spirit. Hoskins tells the story of the defeat of the rebel army.

great rejoicing among the East Tennessee loyalists. Pollock and his friends return for a few days, and are met by Miriam. Inrule's. Col. Rhea rides slowly to the fairts from his wounds. The Inrales care

Pollock gathers about him less than a hundred men and meets a party led by Sam Griggs: the rebels are defeated, and Griggs falls by Pollock's pistol.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

The elated Tennesseeans wanted Pollock to remain with them and carry on a war there for the suppression of their enemies. They offered to raise a regiment for him, with which, in their simple hearts, they were sure that he could overthrow the power of the rebels in East Tennessee, if not the whole State. But Pollock was wiser. He had been long enough in the army to see the need and power of organization.

"No." he said to them. "I couldn't it I would; I wouldn't if I could. I'm a private solier in Jineral Thomas's army, sworn t' obey orders an' t' do my duty. I'm away from the army on leave an' my leave's out next week, when I must report t' headquarters. I must go back, an' I want t' go back. I kin help do yo' more good with the army than I kin here. The army's headin' this way an 'll come here as soon the mud lets hit. When hit comes hit'll come t' stay an' t' smash these fellers wuzz 'n we did at Mill Springs. They'uns 'll never dar' show their heads or open their mouths agin. We'uns must all leave yo' to-morrow night so's t'

git back on time. Keep quiet as possible, and stand your troubles as best yo' kin till Spring, when we-'uns'll be here. Have no fear o' this day's work. The rebels didn't see nobody but me an' Web, an' the rest o' we'uns in uniform. Yo'll go whar yo' belong mouty quick." They think hit wuz a passel o' jinyouwine Yanks that hit they'uns, an' won't suspicion

all you'ns agin an' stay with yo'." But some 25 or the younger, including Bildad and Reuben, announced their inflexible determination, if Pollock was going

back, to go with him. "Hit's got t' be a question whether we go rebel army by the conscripters," they said. "We'uns've allers wanted t' fout for the Union, an now's our chance. If we don't go with yo', we'uns'll go somehow."

This argument was unanswerable. It appealed most strongly to Robert Inrule, to induce him to part with his sons.

"I don't want no tamt o' treason on them, he said. "I want them t' have a clean, patriotic record to hand down t' their children, as my father handed hit down t' me. I don't want nobody t' ever p'int their fingers at them, as we plinted at them what sided with the British in their wars."

"O, Reuben, my baby-my last-born," wailed Mrs. Inrule; "how can I let yo'go? "Don't fret, mother," said Robert Inrule, "Hit's only for a few months. He'll be back in the Spring."

"Accept this as the will of the Lord, sister." counseled the Elder. "The Lord has been very good to you. He has given you two manly sons and a fair daughter who will be a staff and comfort to you in your old age. He has required very little of you for them. Now give them to His work for a little space.' Miriam saw their departure with far differ-

ent feelings than had desolated her when Pollock went away the first time. Kentucky was no longer a land of Cimmerian gloom to for a bayonet thrust without danger to Pol
lock went away the first time. Kentucky of lightning that there was no opportunity lock and longer a land of Cimmerian gloom to for a bayonet thrust without danger to Pol
39. All of the affirmative votes were cast by become very near in the past few months. It was more talked of than any other part of the country. From it was to come all deliverance from the rebels; from it mighty hosts of armed friends, and all good things. Pollock and the boys were merely going away for a short journey, to return with the brightness and the rich promise of the Springtime.

She took leave of them with a cheerful heart, and went to her place on the hill-top to wave farewell to them as they disappeared over the mountain.

Although they knew that the country-side was ringing with their presence, and the rebel leaders were rousing themselves to great efforts to kill or capture them, Pollock and his companions rode boldly along the highways, and made no concealment of their movements. This was not bravado, but designed to raise the spirits of the Unionists and encourage the despairing, by showing that the rebels had not a monopoly of daring agressiveness. The sight of them, in full uniform, well-armed and confident, riding boldly through the country, reanimated many a downcast loyal heart and advanced the cause of the Union. The Elder advised this. "Ye will be the harbingers of hope and deliverance to many a sinking heart," he said. "Even the strongest in the faith will be made much stronger by the sight of men of

and the Union." Pollock did not display his squad of recruits so publicly. Under the pilotage of the Elder they took shorter cuts and hidden | cuse, N. Y. Comrade Cooper is an upholpaths reross the mountains toward the gap by which they were to cross into Kentucky, Occasionally Pollock and his companions

not once did they come in good chasing dis-

Toward the middle of the afternoon of the second day, as Pollock came over the crest of He was nearing the house of a stanch Union into the mountains and, amid pioneer of his own hands and those of his sons and daughters. Consequently, he was bitterly steads; Elder Stornmont is a Methodist hated by the slave lords and their myrmi- territory. dons, the Sang-diggers. So far he had escaped the spoliation which had been visited upon Robert Inrule and his neighbors.

Pollock had calculated upon stopping at ceived word to gather in.

But before he got to the top of the hill he saw a column of smoke rising which gave him much uneasiness. From the crest he saw Laban Tullock's stables and haystacks in flames, wagons standing in the road loaded with his corn and meat, his cattle collected squad of rebels preparing to move off with | erents.

There were 10 rebels to one of his !title squad, but he was so engreed that he did not stop to count numbers. Impulsively he Mr. De Armond, speaking reins. A swift glance around showed that | the House, which were designed to suppress, his companions had done the same. They when desired, the will of the House. had been so much together that there was no makes a descent with a large party on In- need to speak to or counsel with them. He rule's farm, runs off the stock and fires the sent the spirs into his borse's flanks and sent the spurs into his horse's flanks, and

charged straightway down the road. Some of the rebels had already seen them, and had snatched up their guns and were This and other Union successes cause the rebels. Then Pollock's revolver came action down with swift, deadly aim. He singled out | Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, reinhis man every time, and did not fire till he

The surprised rebels broke and ran back

up the road and across the fields. Without waiting to relead their revolvers | jority, characterized Mr. De Armond's appeal | with sa d war." Pollock and his friends jumped from their as a proposition to override the rules, estabhorses, picked up the guns thrown to the lish a new mode of procedure and destroy the ground, and began firing after them. The three Tullock boys, who were under guard, had quickly understood what was happening. guns as they could hastily snatch up. The rebel Lieutenant in command of the party had been back of the house when the rush was made. At the sound of the firing he House,' came rushing forward, firing his revolver

manhood, fully six feet high, and strongly rage when he saw the havec with his men down his empty revolver he snatched up one | potentiary to the Republic of Cuba. of the guns and snapped it at Policek. It had been fired, and was consequently empty. amendment was a change of exisiting law. He raised it to strike down Pollock with the | The Chair sastained him. beavy barrel, and sprang forward.

"Infernal Tory bound! Lincolnite! Scalawag! Renegade!" he yelled. "Yo'air my

long shot at a flying rebel. unarmed men! Insulter of women!" re- ment and enlogized Mr. Dole. plied Pollock, springing forward with uplifted gun. "I'm powerful glad t' meet yo', man for man. I'll stop your villainy, yo' Jeff Davis hound! Hell is gapin' for yo!

He struck at the rebel's head such a fear-

for an instant. The bent guns had become called for resulted 168 to 126.

into the Union army, or air drug into the they found enough to hurl hot curses and defiance at each other.

Then Pollock resumed the attack with a the latter again succeeded in warding off, Cuba. and instantly returned the blow. For a few terrible seconds the men fiercely struck and warded with all the power of their mighty was beaten off in fine splinters by the force of the blows, but the combatants grasped the heavy crooked irons with the frenzy of desperation, and struck furiously and blindly. The Lieutenant succeeded in landing a

heavy blow on Pollock's left shoulder, which would have shattered the bones but for the protection of the thick overcoat. Pollock was almost beaten to the ground, but he raias the Licutenant opened his guard to make eight months," his blow, he brought his gun barrel down upon the rebel's head with a force that crushed through the skull. The rebel sank to the ground without a groan, and Pollock

fell backward exhausted.

"Is he dead?" gasped Pollock, looking toward the Lieutenant.

"I'll make sure," answered Brainard, thrusting his bayonet through the rebel's heart. "He'll rob no more Union men, nor insult their wives and daughters."

The more courageous of the rebels had stopped in their flight when under the cover fire from this. A number had collected in the road and were acting as if they intended

Poliock was helped to his feet. His shoulder pained him terribly, but the attitude of revolver, mounted his horse, directed the Tullock boys to provide themselves with guns, load them and mount, and he led the squad in a charge upon the rebels in the road. The latter received them with a scattering fire which fortunately did no worse than inflict a slight flesh wound on Web Brainard. That night Pollock and his party joined the rest at the foot of the gap which led into

(To be continued.)

VETERANS IN THE CITY. Capt. Arnold Brandley, Elkins, W. Va. Comrade Brandley went out as private, rose to be Color-Sergeant, after 11 others that war armed for battle for the Lord of Hosts | here the gag of his regiment had been shot down, and came out a First Lieutenant. He is a watchmaker and jeweler. Wm. Cooper, Co. B, 15th N. Y. Cav., Syra-

The reputation of a responsible firm is behind statements concerning widely-adwould see in the distance small parties of vertised wares. Who answers for the cheap States to the Territory of Alaska and to grant tebels engaged in conscripting, but these substitutes that are sometimes offered?

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

owing to the prominence of the Hawaiian

Abstract of the Important Proceedings in Both Houses. Congressional proce dings during the last week have been of more than usual interest,

and Cuban questions. In the Senate, on Jan. 18, Senator Morgan continued his speech on the Hawaiian annexation proposition. He dwelt especially upon the military importance of the islands, quoting Gen. Schofield and Capt. Mahan in support of his position that the islands are a natural outpost for the United States, and necessary to the proper protection of our western coast and of our general commerce in case of war.

Mr. Morgan predicted that if the United States did not take advantage of the present opportunity to acquire the islands there would be war between this country and some other power within ten weeks. It was a hill he saw that which made his blood boil. | not, he said, within the bounds of possibilities, in view of the present European competition for territory in Asia, that the Hawaiian Islands should be allowed to remain independent for any length of time after the United States should finally announce their determination not to make them a part of American

The nation which controls Hawaii would control our commerce with the East. Failure to annex the islands meant inevitable bloodshed, and the responsibility for that Phea's military authority, annoy the In- his house for supper, and to meet many of bloodshed would rest upon the Senate of the rules, Pollock and Stornmont in various | the Union men of the vicinity, who had re- United States for its failure to perform its duty at this critical hour in the history of the

> In the House, the Cuban question was discussed. Mr. Hitt called up the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, and as soon as the enacting clause had been read Mr. De Armond (Mo., D.) offered an amendment to around them, and his sons under guard of a recognize the Cuban insurgents as bellig-

> Mr. Hitt raised the point of order that the amendment was new legislation and obnoxi-Mr. De Armond, speaking to the point of snatched out his revolver and gathered up his order, said he fully understood the rules of

> For months, he declared, these in control of the House had declined to allow the House to consider what the people of the country desired, namely, that Congress consider and act upon this question of recognizing the belligerency of the struggling patriots in Cuba. It firing hastily at them. Pollock and the rest | was the duty of members to override those did not fire a shot till they were directly upon | petty rules that had been used to suppress |

> > overruled made his appeal from the decision. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the ma-

orderly transaction of business. Mr. De Armond urged members on both sides to vote to "free this House for one hour and had followed their example with such | from a dominion so absolute that it was impossible to get consideration for any matter, the consent of those in authority in the

The debate continued, amid much conwithout effect at the plunging, dashing horse- fusion. Then by a vote of 152 to 114 the decision of the Chair was sustained; Flem-He was a splendid specimen of physical ing (Ga., D.) voting with the Republicans. Under the paragraph relating to Ambassa-

amendment to appropriate \$5,000 for an | co:dance with the foregoing." committed by the five Unionists. Flinging | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-Mr. Hitt raised the point of order that the

continued his speech advocating ratification of the Hawaiian treaty. He dealt with the Pollock turned toward him, with the gun | questions of the agricultural and commercial in his hand, with which he had just fired a | possibilities of the islands, and the position | of the residents of the islands on the subject | Battalion, Missouri M't'd Vols. "Traitor! Rebel! Robber! Murderer of of annexation. He defended the Govern-

> In the House, the same day, Mr. Brucker (D., Mich.) presented a resolution that was an instruction to the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report without further delay the Senate Cuban belligerency resolution.

Mr. Hitt made a point of order, which the Yanks that hit they'uns, an' won't suspicion ful blow that the barrel of his own and that you'ns, unless you'ns tell on yourselves.

On the one which the Lieutenant threw up to appealed. Mr. Dalzell, amid the disorder with Mexico, and such surviving members with Mexico, and such surviving members of the one which the Lieutenant threw up to appealed. Mr. Dalzell, amid the disorder with Mexico, and such surviving members of the one which the Lieutenant threw up to appealed. protect himself were bent by its force, and that ensued, moved to lay the appeal on the table, and the motion was carried by a rising The men stood and glared at one another vote of 107 to 94, and the yea and nay vote

clumsy weapons now, but neither dared try | The Diplomatic appropriation bill was to get another. They were almost breathless taken up, and an amendment relating to Cuba act of Jan. 29, 1887. from the effort of their first encounter, but was ruled out of order, and appeals put aside on points of order.

The reading of the bill went on, interrupted every few minutes by the five-minsavage blow at the Lieutenant's head, which ute speeches from the Democratic side on

Mr. Hitt, in opening the general debate, mentous consequences that might ensue, rested on the shoulders of the Executivenot on members of Congress, who might be making speeches for popular approval.

"I am sure," he said, "that all Americans stand by the President when he may take the next step before him in pursuance of the lied his strength for a supreme effort, and, same line which he has followed in the last

In the Senate, on Jan. 20, Mr. Morgan

finished his Hawaiian speech. A vote on motion of Mr. Vest to take up the Teller resolution, providing for the pay-Web Brainard and the rest had fixed bayo- ment of bonds in silver, was taken. The nets on some of the guns, and rushed to the first vote taken was on Mr. Lodge's motion assistance of Pollock, but the movements of to go into Executive session for the purpose the infuriated combatants were so like flashes of considering the Hawaiian treaty. The Republicans. The vote on the Teller resolution was 41 yeas, 25 nays. Mr. Gray, of Delaware, was the only Democrat who voted against taking up the Teller resolution. The

resolution went over until the next day. In the House, the Cuban question was debated again. Mr. Williams, it is claimed, had given notice that he would move, at the conclusion of the debate, to recommit the bill of the woods. They now began a scattering with instructions. So, on this day, Mr. Bailey moved to recommit the Diplomatic bill, with instructions to the Foreign Affairs Committee to report it back with an amendment to the effect that a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain the rebels aroused him. He reloaded his and the people of Cuba, and that the United States should remain neutral, etc.

Mr. Hitt male a point of order, which the chair sustained. Mr. Bailey said the under- retary Davis sayse standing was that if the amendment was not standing was that if the amendment was not presented for con-pressed the day before "we were to have a sideration is whether or not the service invote upon this motion.'

declared he had the understanding with Speaker Reed. This the Speaker denied. After much disorder he ruled the motion out of order "upon the ground that a motion to commit, which would not be admissible as an amendment, is not admissible as instruc-

On a motion to lay the appeal from this ruling on the table, a vote was taken, resulting 168 to 144. The bill was passed.

In the Senate, on Jan. 21, it was agreed to take final action on Mr. Teller's silver resolution on Jan. 27.

In the House, there was passed the bill to extend the public land laws of the United a general railroad right of way through the

Territory. The wigent deficiency bill was sent to conference.

In the Senate, on Jan. 22, Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of the Teller resolution. In the House, Mr. Bailey endeavored to show that he was correct in his understanding

as to an agreement on the Diplomatic bill. There was another discussion, when the inci-In the Senate, Jan. 24, Mr. Morgan reiterated statement made a few days before, to the ef-

denied this before, and was interviewed at Princeton, N. J., after Mr. Morgan's remarks to-day, and again denied it. In the House, the Indian appropriation

fect that Mr. Cleveland was in favor of the

annexation of Hawaiia. Mr. Cleveland had

DECISIONS.

Secretary Davis.

oill was considered.

act of July 27, 1892.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis has rendered a decision which settles a question which has been pending for some time-that is, whether the members of Capt. Pollard's Co. V, 4th Mo. M't'd Vo'., Black Hawk war, were pensionable under the law. The claim is that of Susan C., widow of Theodore Peniston, under the

The records of the War Department show that Theodore Peniston enlisted Aug. 26, 1832, in Pollard's company, 4th Mo. M't'd Vol., war of 1832, and it is shown by a report from the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department that he was paid "from Aug. 26, to Sept. 30, 1832." It is also stated in this report that the company was called out for the protection of the frentier of Missouri against the Indians." In order to ascertain the facts in the case a report was requested from the Secretary of War as to the character of the service performed by the command of which this soldier was a member during the period of the Black Hawk war.

The report from the honorable Secretary of War shows that Theodore Pen ston was enrolled as a private in Pollard's company, and the report concludes

"1. That the organization to which this soldier, Theodore Peniston, belonged was called into service for the purpose of protecting the settlers along the northern frontier of the State of Missouri from hostile

"2. That the services of said organization, by cutting off the supplies of Black forced the views of Mr. De Armond. Mr. Hawk's band, and preventing its retreat was sure of him. Every time he touched the | Hepburn, in the Chair, sustained the point of | southward, thus co operating with the main Soon Pellock and his sweetheart reach trigger a rebel fell to the ground. His com- order, whereupon Mr. De Armond, in order body of troops in the suppression of the Inhouse. Pollock wants to kill him, but is panions shot no less true, and in an instant to get the question before the House in a dian hostilities, had direct connection prevented by the Elder and Inrule. Bitter wounded was covered with dead and wounded. to get the question before the House in a better form, offered the Senate Cuban resound with, and formed a part of, the necessary Black Hawk war; and

3. That this soldier, Theodore Penisten, rendered military service in connection

Assistant Secretary Davis in his decision This report is quite conclusive upon he question at issue. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that the command to which this soldier belonged had direct connect on with the military operations for the suppression of Indian hostilities durno matter how important or urgent, without | ing the Black Hawko war; that Theodore Peniston, having eal sted in said service Aug. 26, 1832, and having been discharged Sept. 30, 1832, his service was sufficient to comply with the requirements of the act of

The grounds of rejection of this widow's claim are therefore keld to be erroneous. Said action is accordingly reversed, and proportioned. His face was furious with dors Mr. Williams (Miss., D.) moved an case is remanded for readjudication in ac-

> The Assistant Secretary of the Interior has rendered a dec sion overruling a Departmental decis on of June 16, 1896, wherein he declares that the members of Powell's Battalion, M ssouri M't'd Vo's., Mexican In the Seasts on Jan. 19, Senator Morgan | war, are entitled to have their pensions increased under the act of Jan. 5, 1893, from \$8 to \$12 per month, upon the same cond tions as other Mex can war survivers. The decision was made in the claim of Zachariah Winkler, private, Co. C, Powell's

In the decision Assistant Secretary Davis declares that "The provisions of the act of Congress of Jan. 5, 1893, providing an increase of the rate of pension granted on account of services in the Max can war to survivors of sa'd war, are applicable to survivors of Powell's Battalion, Missouri M't'd Vols., Mexican war, who are pensioned under the provisions of the act of of said organization are entitled to receive the increased rate of pension provided by said act of Jan 5, 1833, under the same conditions, limitations and regulations as other Mexican war survivors who are pens oned under the provisions of the

After reviewing the legislative proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, the Assistant Secretary says:

"It is very clear to my mind that it was the manifest intent and pur, ose of Congress n passing the act of March 3, 1891, to place the members of Powell's Battalion upon reviewed the history of our relations with the pension roll as survivors of the Mexi-Spain and Cuba, and the course of President | can war, just the same in all respects as if young arms. The wood on the gun barrels McKinley. He warned the members that the they had been specifically incl. ded and vast responsibility of action, with the mo- named in the act of Jan. 29, 1837. It neces sarily follows that any subsequent and further legislation affecting those embraced by said latter act would, likewise, and in the same manner, affect the surviving mem-

bers of Powell's Battalion. The Assistant Secretary, after carefully who love their country can be relied upon to examining all of the acts of Congress bear ing on the question involved, concluded as

"It is held that the surviving members of Powell's Battalon, Missouri M't'd Vols., who are now pens oned under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1891, are entitled to the benefits of the act of Jan. 5, 1893, upon proof that their condition and circumstances are such as are required to give title to the increase of pension provided by said latter

The rejection of this claim upon the ground stated is also reversed and set aside, same ordered reopened and readjudicated upon its merits,"

Among the decis ons rendered by Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis was the case of William B. Watson, Fireman on the U. S. Revenue Cutter Tiger in the U. S. Revenue Marine Service. This claim was rejected Jan. 31, 1894, upon the ground that "the officers and men of the Revenue Marine Service, not being enlisted in the Navy, have no title under the act of

June 27, 1890." The official record from the Treasury Department of the appellant's service in the Revenue Marine Service shows that he served on board the U. S. Revenue Cutter Tiger as a fireman from Feb. 1 to May 23, 1864, when he was discharged, and it is further certified by the Secretary of the Treasury that during the entire period of his service thereon the vessel was under orders, by the President, to co-operate with the navy. In his/decision Assistant Sec-

dicated by the record is such as would give This statement being disputed, Mr. Bailey to this appellant a pensionable status under the provisions of section 2, act of June 27, 1890.

"The ground upon which this claim was rejected is not considered tenable or sound. and said action of rejection is hereby reversed and set aside, and the Bureau is re quested to cause this claim to be respened and readjudicated upon its merits, in accordance with the views relative to the proof to be required of actual co-operation with the navy for the period necessary to give pensionable title under the act of June 27, 1890."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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"When I had almost despaired of ever finding a cure for chronic bronchitis, I derived most excellent results from Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I can testify as to its efficacy." R. G. PROCTOR, M. D., Oakland City, Ind.

"There were sixteen children in my father's family and there are seven in my own. We have never, since I can remember, been without Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and have never had a case of cold or a cough that this remedy did not cure.' Hon. WM. E. MASON, Chicago, Ill.

"My wife was sick in bed for ten months and was attended by six different doctors. All of them said that she had consumption, and some of them said she could not live a month. I bought one bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It seemed to help her, so I secured one dozen bottles. Before these were all used, she was completely cured and to-day is J. W. EWING, Camden Point, Mo.

"For more than a year my wife suffered with lung trouble. She had a severe cough great soreness of the chest, and experienced difficulty in breathing. A three months' treat ment with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral effected a complete cure. We regarded it as remarkable, as the other remedies she had tried had failed to even give relief." C. H. BURRIS, Marine Mills, Minn

WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

MOND. Jan. 17.-Mr. Ha ... a, of Ohio, made his first appearance on the floor since election. Mr. Foraker announced that the Legislature of Ohio had chosen Marcus A'onzo Hanna to be Senator from Ohio for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term of six years, ending March 4, 1899. He presented Mr. Hanna's credentials, and they were read. As there was no objection to the admiristration of the oath of office, Mr. Foraker escorted Mr. Hanna to the Vice-President's desk, and the cath of office was administered by the

V:ce-President. TUESDAY, Jan. 18.—Civil Service Commis sioner John B. Harlow was before the Senate C.vil Service Investigating Committee. Under the patronage system a large number of States and Territories, he said, had not received a just allotment of appointments, while others had more than they were entitled to, on the basis of population. That, he said, is not so under the present merit system. If all the Gove:nment emplayes in Washington should be required to work full seven hours a day it would mean a gain of 4,500 extra hours a day, he estimated, with a saving approximately of over \$8,000 a year for clerk h re. Chief Examiner Serven, of the Commission, testified that up to date 300,230 people had been examined; 52,557 appointed

to office, not including reinstatements. The entire expense of the examinations was \$2,74 each. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.—Secretary Long sent to Congress the draft of a bill he urgently recommends, making a number of changes in the procedure of cadets at the Naval Academy. It fixes the age at which students may enter the Academy at from 15 to 18 years, requiring that at the end of a four years' course of study the cadets rass examinations, as at present, the r places at the Academy then becoming vacant, and new nominations for them may then be made; that the cadets then be sent to sea for one year, returning to the Academy at the end of that time for their final examinations in the practical duties of their profession, and changes the title of naval students from Naval Cadet to Midshipman, as proposed by the personnel bill now before

the Naval Committee. THURSDAY, Jan. 20. Secretary Alger last regarding an increase of the art-llery force. In it he called attention to the fact that if the artiflery is not increased by two regiments the new defenses will be without the necessary men to handle the complicated machinery of war. The Secretary submitted a long list of the new fortifications now actually requiring artiflery, and which are not so equipped because of lack

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.—Adverse report was made by the House Committee on Invalid Pensions on the claim to increase from \$17, the present legal maximum, to \$50 a month the pension of Cornelia L. Brownell, widow of the First Lieu erant in the United States Infantry noted as the avenger of the shorting of Col. Ellsworth, of Ellsworth's Zonaves, by the rebel hotel-keeper Jackson in Alexandria early in the war .- The nomination of Joseph McKenna, of Californ'a, to be Associate Justice of the Sapreme Court of the United States, was confirmed by the Senate without division. Senator Allen, in opposition, presented a large number of documents, including the protest of lawyers and Judges of the Pacific coast, charging that McKenna is unfitted for the high office of Supreme Court Justice, on the ground of want of legal attainments. He commented at length | seeing tour, beginning at Chicago.

upon this latter document, and was in terrupted by Senator Perkins, of California, who read a published defense of

Judge McKenna. ATURDAY, Jan. 22.-Senator Cannon introduced a bill providing for the publication of the pension roll by Jan. 1, 1899, and thereafter as Congress may direct. The bill provides that the list shall be in the form of pamphlets, one for each State and Territory and one for the District of Celumbia. Fach pamphlet is to contain alst of all the pensioners within the State, Territory or District covered by it; to show in addition the relationship of the pensioner to the person who performed the service whence the title is derivative; the organization; the date and place of his muster-in and the rank then held and the date and place and manner of termination of service and the rank then held; present rate of pension, and from what date pension was originally granted, with dates and amounts of increase, if any. The newspapers would be fur-

nished copies.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS. Commissioner Evans is again protesting against the numerous calls as to the status of cases. He says these calls average from 1,000 to 1,500 a day and, are a positive hindrance to the adjudication of claims, as a large force is required to attend to them. Commissioner Evans has addressed a communication to each member of Congress, asking him to exercise discretion in their

It is stated that Commissioner Evans is newal, 45; supplementals, 5; duplicate, 84; preparing a new set of regulations govern- accrued, 217. Grand total, 1,465. ing the adjudication of claims in the Pension Office. It is said to be his desire to simplify the present methods, but without lessening the requirements on applicants to show cause for the granting to them of i in all that tends to make it an ideal repensions.

National Commander Archibald Blakeley, of Pittsburg, the head of the Union Veterans Legion, spent a few days in Washington last week, being well received and entertained by the local veterans of the week sent a recommendation to Congress Order. He had a good report to make as to the condition of the Order wherever it

> exists. One of the principal reasons for the National Commander's visit was to lay before the Secretary of War resolutions adopted by the late National gathering of his Order, protesting against the alleged proposed suppressing of certain official records of the rebellion relating to prisoners of war. Gen. Blakeley said there was a general desire among all the veterans of the war to have the entire record of the prisons published with the same fullness as has characterized other branches of the work. Especially is it des rable, he thinks, to print the records relating to the arrest, trial, and execution of Henry Wirz, of Andersonville notoriety.

President Dole's visit to the National Capital will be marked by reception and entertainment befitting his rank as Chief Magistrate of a friendly Nation. During the past few days he has been escorted by United States officials on a sort of sight- G.A.R., W.R.C. and Ladies of the G.A.R.,

Work of the Pension Office.

The report of certificates issued for the week ending Jan. 22 shows-Army invalid: Original, 50; increase and additional, 101; reissue, 22; restoration and renewal, 22; duplicate, 19; accrued, 93; Army invalid (act June 27, 1890): Origi-

nal, 455; increase, 69; additional, 41; reissue, 6; restoration and renewal, 19; supplementals, 3; duplicate, 39; accrued, 106; Army widow, etc.: Original, 65; increase

and additional, 1; accrued, 2; duplicate, 12; total, 80. Army widow, etc. (act June 27, 1890): Original, 254; increase and additional, 2; restoration and renewal, 2; supplementals,

2; duplicate, 7; accrued, 1; total, 268. Navy invalid: Original, 2; restoration and renewal, 1; duplicate, 1; accrued, 1; Navy invalid (act June 27, 1890): Original, 16; increase and additional, 6; restoration and renewal, 1; duplicate, 2;

accrued, 2; total, 27. Navy widow, etc: Original, 2. Navy widow (act June 27, 1890): Original, 3; duplicate, 1; total, 4. 1812 Widows: Duplicate, 1. Indian Wars-Survivors: Duplicate, 1;

accrued 3; total, 4.

Indian Wars-Widows: Original, 4; duplicate, 1; total, 5. Old War-Invalid: Accrued, 2. Mexican War-Survivors: Original, 1; increase and additional, 1; duplicate, 3; accrued, 7; total, 12. Mexican War-Widows: Original, 9; duplicate, !; total, 10. Totals: Original, 861; increase and addi-

tional, 221; reissue, 28; restoration and re-

Notes About the Indiana Home. The year 1807 witnessed great improvements in the Indiana State Soldiers' Home treat for the aged and infirm soldiers and wives who are eligible to membership. The officials are: Board of Trustees-Gen. Jas. R. Carnahan, President; David N. Foster, Secretary; John Levering, Treasurer; Isaiah B. McDonald and C. J. Murphy. The resident Home officers are: Col. J. P. Megrew, Commandant; Capt. W. F. Havens, Adjutant and Quartermaster; Mrs. Laura E.

Ingersoll, Matron: T. J. Sargent, Surgeon, and Ethan Allen, Assistant Surgeon. The Home has a membership of 520. Of this number 317 are men and 173 women. There are included 36 widows of deceased The brick building known as the "Old People's Home" was among the first

buildings erected in the grounds. It is three stories, and contains 34 rooms and 72 The "Old Men's Home" is a new brick building erected the past Summer and Fall and opened on Thanksgiving Day. It is part two and part three stories, and is a

model b-rilding in every respect, having

every convenience. At present 54 veterans occupy it. Another new building opened in the Fall was the Assembly Hall and Chapel of brick, and handsomely finished and furnished. The Chapel is used for both religious services and for entertainments, and has a seating capacity of 600. The basement is splendidly fitted up and equipped as a l brary and amusement-room for

men and women. The buildings were erected by the several Counties of the State, through appropriations made by their respective Poards of Commissioners, also by the